

operation,⁴² and the note by the Secretary-General containing the draft constitution of a specialized agency for industrial development,⁴³ and transmits them, together with the comments and suggestions made thereon at the fifty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its special session to be devoted to development and international economic co-operation and at its thirtieth regular session;

2. *Draws the attention* of the General Assembly at its above-mentioned special session to the recommendation concerning the conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency of the United Nations;

3. *Recommends* that at its thirtieth regular session the General Assembly examine the possibilities of expanding the areas of agreement with respect to matters dealt with in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, with a view to improving the conditions for their earliest implementation;

4. *Recommends further* that adequate resources be provided for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to enable it to implement the relevant provisions of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

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1954 (LIX). Problems of availability and supply of natural resources

A

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account the importance of natural resources, *inter alia*, for world economic development,

Noting the great importance of non-fuel minerals such as copper and some others,

Recognizing the importance of training national personnel of the developing countries,

Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To co-ordinate and strengthen the research and dissemination of information with regard to projections of supply, demand, consumption and reserves of natural resources, especially in the medium term, drawing upon the work carried out within and outside the United Nations system;

(b) To ensure that serious attention is given in the next few years not only to oil and gas but also to the problems of the development of alternative sources of energy, both from fossil fuel and renewable sources, which can play an important part in the economic development of all countries, particularly the developing countries, taking into account the environmental aspects of the problem;

⁴² E/5712.

⁴³ E/5711.

(c) To prepare for the Committee on Natural Resources at its fifth session comprehensive reports on the following:

- (i) The status of the use of coal, oil shale and geothermal energy in developed and developing countries and of rational measures for expanding the use of those sources of energy;
- (ii) The dissemination of world experience in the use of fossil coal and oil shale as chemical raw materials and as raw materials for obtaining high-calorie liquid and gaseous fuel;

(d) To organize an international seminar on the evaluation and working of coal deposits and the planning of mining enterprises for the coal industry within the next few years;

(e) To submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its fifth session a comprehensive report containing a 10 to 15-year evaluation of prospects for the development of the raw materials base for the copper industry and also of the demand for copper, including its recycling, which should pay special attention to the evaluation of measures being taken to assist the developing countries in this field; within the limits of available resources, similar studies should be undertaken in relation to other non-ferrous metals.

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B

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the need to find agreement on terminology used in categorizing mineral resources so that there should be comparable and generally agreed statistics,

Having due regard to the work of the International Geological Correlation Programme and the Committee on Storage and Automatic Retrieval of Geological Data of the International Union of Geological Sciences,

1. *Requests:*

(a) The Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport to review the present definitions and terminology for reserves, production and consumption that are being used in the mineral resources field;

(b) The Secretary-General to convene afterwards a group of experts selected on an equitable geographical basis to prepare a report recommending a common set of definitions and terminology which might be used internationally for the purpose of reporting to the United Nations on mineral resources;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report of the group of experts referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above to the Committee on Natural Resources at its sixth session.

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C

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking fully into account General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing respectively the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Fully conscious of the provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,⁴⁴

Recalling paragraph 2 of Council resolution 1911 (LVII) of 2 August 1974,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States on the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

1. *Recognizes* the need for the increased use of natural resources by developing countries for their national development;

2. *Stresses* the urgent need for measures to avoid the irrational and wasteful consumption and use of natural resources of all countries, particularly those of developing countries;

3. *Expresses the conviction* that reserves of natural resources should be viewed in a dynamic context in the light of changing technology, scientific advancement and economic structures;

4. *Asserts* the need to take measures to promote the processing of raw materials in the producer developing countries, and to establish appropriate processing arrangements which would allow the fullest benefits to developing countries;

5. *Considers* that there is an urgent need to promote the development and transfer of technology in the field of the production and use of natural resources, in order to accelerate the development efforts of the developing countries;

6. *Emphasizes* the crucial importance of securing a fair and equitable return on natural resources exported in any form by the developing countries;

7. *Underlines* the importance of promoting co-operation among developing countries in the field of natural resources, as provided for by the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, within the framework of interdependence and without prejudice to over-all co-operation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to collect and to provide information on natural resources, including relevant data on processing, transportation and the structure and operations of industries in natural resources sectors;

(b) To provide assistance to developing countries, at their request, in their efforts to improve data on their

resources and the methodologies necessary for the national forecasting of the supply of and demand for natural resources, and in the formulation of appropriate policies, consistent with the needs of their national development plans;

(c) To take appropriate action to strengthen and intensify international co-operation by promoting:

(i) The organization of specific research and development programmes in developing countries directed towards their energy needs, including the special requirements in rural areas;

(ii) The exchange of information between countries on energy research and development, its conservation and greater efficiency in fuel use, and on the non-conventional sources such as solar energy, geothermal energy, wind power, oil shales and biogas;

(d) To develop and promote the standardization of concepts, terminology and methods of measurement of reserves, supplies and consumption of natural resources, taking into account the special interests of developing countries;

(e) To examine the problems of natural resources, reserves and supplies in the light of world economic and monetary conditions;

(f) To work closely with the regional commissions and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in complying with this request.

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D

Survey of current problems in the fields of energy and minerals

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of the urgency of developing alternative sources of energy,

Recognizing the importance of geothermal and solar energy as energy sources which could provide relatively low-cost alternative energy in the short term in various parts of the world,

Recognizing also the important work that is being done through training courses sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and by the Pisa Geothermal Data Bank, in co-operation with the United Nations,

Noting, however, that the development and wider application of geothermal energy is hampered by lack of exploration and of trained personnel,

Further noting that the Council of the newly established United Nations University has decided to include the management and use of natural resources among its initial programme priorities,⁴⁵

⁴⁴ General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX).

⁴⁵ For the report of the Council of the United Nations University, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/10031)*.

1. *Recommends* that the Council of the United Nations University should consider including in its programme of priorities research in the field of geothermal and solar energy and the practical applications of those energy sources;

2. *Invites* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in collaboration with all the competent organs of the United Nations system and bilateral technical assistance programmes, to give favourable consideration to the funding of information systems, training courses and seminars in the exploration and utilization of geothermal energy, and of research and development in solar energy, and to support the development of countries in participating in these

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E

*Medium-term and long-term projections of reserves,
supply and demand with respect to energy,
minerals and water resources*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the increasing need for the strengthening of the voluntary exchange of information on natural resources on a global basis,

Affirming the role of the United Nations as a clearing-house for information on natural resources,

Emphasizing the importance of intensifying the capabilities of the United Nations information services concerning energy, mineral and water resources.

Recalling its resolution 1761 B (LIV) of 18 May 1973.

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly, in its resolution 3345 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, has requested the Secretary-General to provide facilities for research in related fields and to report on the result of this research on a continuing basis to the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it, at one of its sessions in 1976, a proposal for the implementation of the recommendations concerning the intensification of United Nations information services in the natural resources field as agreed upon by the Committee on Natural Resources at its fourth session,⁴⁶ as well as the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1761 B (LIV), and to indicate the total estimate of funds and manpower resources required for the programme;

2. *Decides* to formulate a programme after its deliberation on the proposal to be submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 1 above.

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⁴⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5663), chap. II, sect. B.*

1955 (LIX). International river basin development

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the need for co-operation in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2669 (XXV), 2780 (XXVI), 2926 (XXVII), 3071 (XXVIII) and 3315 (XXIX) of 8 December 1970, 3 December 1971, 28 November 1972, 30 November 1973 and 14 December 1974 respectively, referring to the study by the International Law Commission of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3129 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973 on co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States, in which the Assembly took note with satisfaction of the relevant parts of the Economic Declaration adopted by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers in September 1973,⁴⁷

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, in which the Assembly further confirmed the principles stated in its resolution 3129 (XXVIII),

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to utilize the experience, knowledge and capacity of the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport and other organizations of the United Nations system having direct interest in the field;

(a) For assisting the International Law Commission in its study of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses by providing the necessary advice on related technical, scientific and economic problems, so as to enable the Commission to decide on the principles and methods for determining criteria for the equitable sharing of responsibilities and benefits in the management and integrated development of international river basins;

(b) For co-operating with the United Nations Environment Programme in its implementation of General Assembly resolution 3129 (XXVIII), which should be read in conjunction with General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the reports on the action taken pursuant to the request in paragraph 1 above to the Committee on Natural Resources at its fifth session;

3. *Appeals* to the International Law Commission to give priority to the study of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and to submit a progress report to the United Nations Water Conference, which is to take place in 1977.

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⁴⁷ A/9330, p. 57, and A/9330/Corr.1.